

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1866.

[No. 1588.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marteller, v. m.

Robert M'Crea & Co.

At the Store, King Street, formerly occupied by Do. & Co., have just received and offer for Sale, on reasonable terms,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS.

April 28. d2w

N. B. They daily expect a further supply.

24 hogheads retailing Molasses

24 do. Sugar of good quality

26 barrels Beef, Salem Inspection

1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine

5 boxes Cotton Cards

2 sacks Sago

2 do. Licorice Root

Barrels of Clover and birds Grass Seed

A quantity of red Soil Leather, and

400 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

The Subscriber has just Received,
In addition to his former Stock—which makes it
complete in Groceries and Fruits—

First quality brown Sugar, in bbls.

French Brandy, in pipes

Claret Wine, in half pipes

Well India and New England Rum, in hogs-

heads and barrels

Old Peach Brandy

Mould and dip Candles, in boxes

First quality Turpentine Soap, in boxes

Rice, in half tierces.

By Capt. JENK, from New York.

Soft shelled Almonds, of an excellent quality,

and 20 boxes fresh Prunes.

And by Capt. CAREW, from Lisbon.

Lisbon fresh Lemons, in boxes

Oranges in do.

English Walnuts, in hales.

By Captain CROWDILL, from Leghorn.

Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, in boxes

Salad Oil, in casks, or by the bottle.

A L S O,

New York double refined Loaf Sugar, in bar-

rels or by the single loaf.

And has a parcel of

Excellent inspected SHAD & HER-

RINGS, by the barrel; and SAL-

MON in kegs—all very low for

cash.

A. WILLIS.

April 25. d12*

Now Landing,

Seaboard Fams, from New York, and for

sale by

WRASON & FOWLE,

24rels prime Pork,

do. do. Beef.

5 Seaboard Maria, from Boston,

500 Peruvian Gurraks,

Imperial Low Nankeens,

Young Hy

Raffia and R

Cask and box

Ground Ginger,

Muscovado Sugar,

Double refined Loaf

200 boxes mould

prior quality, for the

30 boxes Chocolate, and es, of a fa-

50 barrels New England

8 pipes and half pipes

10 tolls mill'd Lead,

600 pair mens' coarse and fine Wine,

W A N T E D,

A Bill on New-York for

Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9.

Printing, in its various

handsomely executed at this office.

WANTED,

A vessel of about
five hundred bar-
rels burthen, to take
a freight to Boston.

Lawson & Fowle.

April 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for CORK and a MAR-
KET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being al-
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, southern Pork, of good quality—with a

few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from Samuel Hinton
to the subscribers, will peremptorily be sold,
on SATURDAY, the 31 day of May, at
half past 10 o'clock, on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND, with two HO-

USES, situate on the south east corner of

Duke and Union streets. Terms, &c. will be

made known at the place of sale.

JAMES DAVIDSON, } Trustees.

P. G. MARTELLER, }

April 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court
of chancery, held at Richmond, will be ex-

posed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

in the county of Loudoun, the property of Tho-

mas Andrew Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley

Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about

three miles from Leesburg—the other called the

Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river,

near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain

about 1900 acres. These lands are to be sold

for the purpose of raising the sum of about six

thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A.

Diggs to certain creditors in the decree men-

tioned. The sale will be made to the highest bid-

der for ready money, and will commence on the

15th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg,

and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.

W. C. Selden, }

April 22. d1f

THE Subscriber and possessor

of the above advertised lands thinks it proper to warn

any person who may incline to purchase under the above

decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner

and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or

aid in any manner the procuring a title to part of such

sale, the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered

effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

REMOVAL.

T. GRAVEN has removed his Store

next door to Mott's tavern; where he offers for

Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landed, for Sale,

65 tons Powder of Paris,

60 boxes Mould Candles,

20 boxes Chocolate,

50 barrels Prime Pork,

60 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,

1 league Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,

London Particular,

London and New York Market

Particular and Cargo Teneriffe

Catalonia and Claret

50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef

10 barrels Bounte

4 bales Beeshom Gurraks

1 bale Fandah Cuffs

6 hhds. Molasses

6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogheads first quality Muscovado

Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains,

afforded.

April 9. d

James Sanderson.

Mechanic Relief Society.

Anniversary Meeting.

THE Members of the above Society will
please to observe, that the Anniversary
Meeting will be held on THURSDAY, the first
of May, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the
court-house.

J. V. Thomas, Sec'y.

April 28.

Notice.

THAT on the first day of May court to be
held for Fairfax county, at the court house
thereof, I shall, by virtue of a deed of trust to
me made for the purpose of securing a re-payment
of money paid by Charles Little and John K. Lee,
for Thomas Pihard, jun., expose to public sale,
a likely NEGRO MAN, name NED, in the
deed mentioned, for ready money.

Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock,
on that day.

David Stuart, Truler,

April 29.

Hornburgh & Calder,

Have just received from New York,

10 bales Calcutta Piece Goods;

CONSISTING OF

Barsthr, Muscades, Furrow Cloth, Sat-

tan Cuffs, Balts, and Checks.

A L S O,

Calicoes, colored and white Cambric Mus-

lin, Undressed Glenghams, Silk Chambrays,

Cambric, Dimity, Cotton Hosiery, Black Lute-

ring, 1 1/2 Linens, Yellow and Scarlet Ban-

nets and Hosiery, White Crpe, Pic Niek

pink Muslin, Umbrellas, Lino Muslin, Cream

Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs, Sooty Romalls, Blue

Guralls, Real London Superior Black and Blue

Cloths, &c. &c. for sale, on reasonable terms,

either by wholesale or retail, at their Store, cor-

ner of Royal and King-streets.

April 23. d2w

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony

from New York.

12 chests Young Hyon, } Of the latest

5 do. Hyon, } importation.

10 do. Hyon Skin, }

Which will be sold on very mode-

rate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21. d

Clayr Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for

sale, on very low terms

Manleville & Jameffon.

Who have just received,

60 barrels Old Rye Whiskey

5000 lbs Green Coffee

20 boxes fine Salad Oil

20 boxes Chocolate

1000 lbs best Pepper

10 boxes fine Mustard

A few boxes Tennessee Cotton

100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moose, from

New-Castle and offers for Sale, if immedi-

ately applied for:

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Logos Lead and

36 heets Mill'd do.

December 18. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his Store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under

the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,

was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-

sent. All persons that are indebted to, or that

have claims on the same, are requested to come

forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the

concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-

counts are of long standing are particularly re-

quested to attend to this notice, and make

payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18. d

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that

HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King Streets,

Where he will be happy to render

his services in these branches of business. Every

species of public stock, merchandise, lands, houses,

lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on com-

mission. Reasonable advances will be made on consign-

ments and accommodations will be given when such con-

signments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the

payments. All kind of produce and merchandise re-

ceived on storage at the callonary terms.

As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on

the public by the following testimonials from Winchester,

where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and

commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1866:

We do hereby certify, That Mr. A. Lindo, auction-

eer and commission merchant in this borough, has con-

ducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the

confidence of the public to an eminent degree; and his

activity, honesty, severity and diligence in his business, fully

entitled him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes. John S. Alm. Miller.

Daniel Godd. John Bell.

Charles Brest, jun. Wm. Dawson.

Richard Holliday. Geo. Reed.

Jos. Gamble. Alf. H. Foxwell.

H. W. & I. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant,

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From English papers, received at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

LONDON, February 26.

Prince Dolgorouki. The following letter from prince Dolgorouki, has been circulated on the continent. It affords a full and authentic explanation of the *crises de guerre* which were practised on both sides at Holabrunn. It now appears that even there, the fraud originated with the French, and that it was not, as we were led to believe, an attempt on the part of the confederates to retaliate for the deception practised upon them to preserve the bridge at Vienna:

Bisitz, February 5.

"Having seen in number 1 of the Hamburg paper of the present year, a vindication of count Nostitz's conduct at Holabrunn, I feel it incumbent on me to point out its inaccuracy; for I cannot with patience behold any attempt to detract from the glory so well earned on that occasion by prince Bagration, and the five thousand Russians under his command.

"Count Nostitz, who commanded the Austrians and the advanced post of the Russian rear guard withdrew himself and his troops in the midst of the engagement, in consequence of a message from the French general Sebastiani, informing that a separate peace was already concluded between France and Austria, he no longer to co-operate with the Russians. This explanation enabled the French army to take quiet possession of the village of Schönggraben, which lay about four hundred paces from their lines, and directly opposite to the centre of the Russian position.

"By this movement the rear guard of the Russians were placed in the greatest danger, since the French had forty thousand men to bear against five thousand Russians. Regardless, however, of their superiority, and in spite of a summons from the commander in chief of the French forces, prince Bagration would listen to no proposals, but, with the unanimous consent of all the Russians under him, decided that every man of them was prepared to perish, than to merit the censures of his sovereign by any conduct that might tarnish the honor of his country.

"In order, however, to gain time, the conferences were protracted, with a view to cover a retreat of the army, and a determination to hazard any extremity rather than surrender. In this state, things remained during twenty-four hours. Prince Hohenlohe, who commanded the Austrian forces under general Kutusoff, was located, as every brave soldier must have been, at the conduct of general Nostitz, and an order to colonel Moore to rejoin the Russian rear guard, and to support its position. This was executed with the greatest bravery by the Austrians, who did not, however, cover the retreat more effectually than the Russian cavalry. As to general Nostitz, he remained some days at a French head-quarters, without having present with the rear guard, or taking part in this glorious engagement, in which five thousand men were opposed to a thousand, and proved victorious.

"I appeal on the subject of this battle to the testimony of the enemy himself, the conduct of general Nostitz is known to every individual of the army who witnessed these occurrences.

PETER, Prince Dolgorouki,

"Adjutant general to his imperial majesty, inspector of the division of Lithuania, and knight of several orders."

Roveredo, January 30.

The Italian Journals state, that the French will not confine themselves to an expedition against Naples, but they will attack Sicily. Eighty thousand men will be more than sufficient for both these purposes.

Berlin, February 11.

M. Book, a cabinet messenger, arrived here the day before yesterday from St. Petersburg. He is supposed to be the bearer of very important dispatches.

It has already been stated, that the regiments of the inspections of Berlin, Potsdam, Pomerania and the March, remain on the war footing; and that they have received orders, by estafette, not to sell the horses employed to carry their baggage and tents. There remains, in consequence, on the war footing, a Prussian army of 100 squadrons and 80 battalions, without including inspection of Bayreuth, which is the ready still to march.

Stuttgart, February 9.

Intelligence has been received, that the numerous Austrian prisoners who are in France, have received permission to return

home. Several of the Austrian generals, who were compelled to surrender to the French, are under arrest; it is said they have brought serious charges against general Mack, whose fate will probably be soon decided upon.

It is said, that the city of Frankford, and all that part of the landgraviate of Darmstadt, situated on the left bank of the Meise, will be added to the dominions of the elector of Baden, and that the landgrave of Darmstadt will be indemnified in Westphalia; that the electoral prince of Baden will reside in future at Mannheim; that he will marry a French princess; and that upon his accession to the government, he will take the title of king.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 25.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and the bashaw of Tripoli was concluded and signed on the 4th day of June, 1805, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the president of the United States on the 17th day of this present month, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

TREATY

Of Peace and Amity between the U. States of America and the Bashaw, Bey and Subjects of Tripoli, in Barbary.

ARTICLE 1st. There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, a firm, inviolable & universal peace, and sincere friendship between the president of the United States of America, on the one part, and the bashaw, bey and subjects of the regency of Tripoli, in Barbary, on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, and on the terms of the most favored nation. And if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favor or privilege in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation; but where the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter, or reject such conditions in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

Art. 2d. The bashaw of Tripoli shall deliver up to the American squadron now off Tripoli, all the Americans in his possession; and all the subjects of the bashaw of Tripoli, now in the power of the United States of America, shall be delivered up to him; and as the number of Americans in possession of the bashaw of Tripoli, amount to three hundred persons, more or less, and the number of Tripoline subjects in the power of the Americans, to about one hundred, more or less; the bashaw of Tripoli shall receive from the United States of America, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, as a payment for the difference between the prisoners here-mentioned.

Art. 3d. All the forces of the United States, which have been, or may be in hostility against the bashaw of Tripoli, in the province of Darne, or elsewhere within the dominions of the said bashaw, shall be withdrawn therefrom, and no supplies shall be given by or in behalf of the U. States, during the continuance of this peace, to any of the subjects of the said bashaw, who may be in hostility against him, in any part of his dominions; and the Americans will use all means in their power to persuade the brother of the said bashaw, who has co-operated with them at Darne, &c. to withdraw from the territory of the said bashaw of Tripoli; but will not use any force or improper means to effect that object, and in case he should withdraw himself as aforesaid, the bashaw engages to deliver up to him, his wife and children now in his power.

Art. 4th. If any goods belonging to any nation, with which either of the parties are at war, should be loaded on board vessels, belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, and no attempts shall be made to take or detain them.

Art. 5th. If any citizens or subjects with their effects, belonging to either party, shall be found on board a prize vessel, taken from an enemy by the other party, such citizens or subjects shall be liberated immediately, and their effects so captured shall be restored to their lawful owners, or their agents.

Art. 6th. Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition, that the vessels of war belonging to the regency of Tripoli, on meeting with merchant vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons besides the rowers, these two only shall be permitted

to go on board, without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the said subjects of Tripoli, insult or molest the commander or any other person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made by the consul of the United States of America resident at Tripoli, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander or sailors of said Tripoline ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary manner. All vessels of war belonging to the United States of America, on meeting with a cruiser belonging to the regency of Tripoli, on having seen her passport and certificate from the consul of the United States of America residing in the regency, shall permit her to proceed on her cruise unmolested, and without detention. No passport shall be granted by either party to any vessels, but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of said contracting parties, on any pretence whatever.

Art. 7th. A citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties, having bought a prize vessel, condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the certificate of condemnation and bill of sale, shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for two years, which, considering the distance between the two countries, is no more than a reasonable time for her to procure proper passports.

Art. 8th. Vessels of either party putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished at the market price, and if any such vessel should so put in, from a disaster at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and reimburse her cargo, without paying any duties; but in no case shall she be compelled to land her cargo.

Art. 9th. Should a vessel of either party be cast on the shore of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her and her crew. No pillage shall be allowed; the property shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and the crew protected and supported, till they can be sent to their country.

Art. 10th. If a vessel of either party shall be attacked by an enemy within gun-shot of the forts of the other, she shall be defended as much as possible. If she be in port, she shall not be seized or attacked when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be allowed to pursue her from the same port, within twenty-four hours after her departure.

Art. 11th. The commerce between the United States of America and the regency of Tripoli; the protections to be given to merchants, masters of vessels and seamen; the reciprocal right of establishing consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and jurisdictions, to be enjoyed by such consuls, are declared to be on the same footing with those of the most favored nations respectively.

Art. 12th. The consul of the United States of America shall not be answerable for debts contracted by citizens of his own nation, unless he previously gives a written obligation so to do.

Art. 13th. On a vessel of war, belonging to the United States of America, anchoring before the city of Tripoli, the consul is to inform the bashaw of her arrival, and she shall be saluted with twenty-nine guns, which she is to return in the same quantity or number.

Art. 14th. As the government of the United States of America has, in itself, no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquillity of Mussulmen, and as the said states never have entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation except in the defence of their just rights to freely navigate the high seas, it is declared by the contracting parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations. And the consuls and agents of both nations respectively, shall have liberty to exercise his religion in his own house. All slaves of the same religion shall not be impeded in going to said consuls house at hours of prayer. The consuls shall have liberty and personal security given them, to travel within the territories of each other, both by land and sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessel that they may think proper to visit. They shall have likewise the liberty to appoint their own drogeman and brokers.

Art. 15th. In case of any dispute arising from the violation of any of the articles of

this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms, or shall war be declared on any pretext whatever; but if the consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that country shall state the grievances in writing, and transmit it to the government of the other; and the period of twelve calendar months shall be allowed for answers to be returned; during which time no act of hostility shall be permitted by either party; and in case the grievances are not redressed, and a war should be the event, the consuls and citizens, or subjects of both parties reciprocally, shall be permitted to embark, with their effects, unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they shall think proper.

Art. 16th. If in the fluctuation of human events, a war should break out between the two nations, the prisoners captured by either party shall not be made slaves, but shall be exchanged rank for rank. And if there should be a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of five hundred Spanish dollars for each captain, three hundred dollars for each mate and supercargo, and one hundred Spanish dollars for each seaman so wanting. And it is agreed that prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their capture; and that the exchange may be effected by any private individual legally authorized by either of the parties.

Art. 17th. If any of the Barbary states, or rather powers, at war with the United States of America, shall capture any American vessel, and send her into any of the ports of the regency of Tripoli, they shall not be permitted to sell her, but shall be obliged to depart the port, procuring the requisite supplies of provisions; and no duties shall be exacted on the sale of prizes, captured by the vessels sailing under the flag of the United States of America, when brought into any port in the regency of Tripoli.

Art. 18th. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties; and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from the government of Tripoli to enforce his decisions, it shall immediately be granted to him and if any disputes shall arise between any citizens of the United States, and the citizens or subjects of any other nation having a consul or agent in Tripoli, such disputes shall be settled by the consuls or agents of the respective nations.

Art. 19th. If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Tripoline, or on the contrary, if a Tripoline shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

Art. 20th. Should any of the citizens of the United States of America, die within the limits of the regency of Tripoli, the bashaw and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will. Should there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render an account of the property. Neither shall the bashaw or his subjects give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Whereas the undersigned Tobias Lear, consul general of the United States of America, for the regency of Algiers, being duly appointed commissioner, by letters patent under the signature of the president, and seal of the United States of America, bearing date at the city of Washington, the 18th day of November, 1805, for negotiating and concluding a treaty of peace, between the United States of America, and the bashaw, bey, and subjects of the regency of Tripoli, in Barbary:

Now know ye, that I Tobias Lear, commissioner as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing treaty, and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the U. States.

Done at Tripoli, in Barbary, the fourth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and five; corresponding with the 6th day of the first month of Rabbia, 1220.

TOMAS LEAR.

Having appeared in our presence, col. Tobias Lear, consul general of the United States of America, in the regency of Algiers, and commissioner for negotiating and concluding a treaty of peace and friendship between us and the United States of America, bringing with him the present treaty of peace, with the within articles, they were by us minutely examined, and we do hereby accept, confirm and ratify them, ordering all our subjects to fulfil entirely their contents without any violation and under no pretext.

In witness whereof we, with the heads of our regencies, subscribe it.

